

CUBA CANE SUGAR EARNINGS SHRINK

Report Shows Rate Is \$1.25 a Share on Common—Was \$7.68 in 1917.

FLORIDA EXPLAINS DROP

Says High Cost of Production and Late Start Reasons for Decline.

The third annual report of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation issued yesterday afternoon was a revelation even to those who have consistently declared that the earnings for the year would show a remarkable falling off.

In a statement accompanying the report six reasons for the sharp decline in earnings were set forth by President Manuel Rionda. These causes were as follows:

- 1—High salaries and wages.
2—Higher cost of general supplies, such as coal, bags, etc.
3—Deterioration of falling off in cost of sugar so long kept in warehouse.
4—Increase of 25 to 30 per cent. in Cuban railroad freights.
5—Human taxes of 20 cents a bag.
6—Late start of planting in the spring.

Operating profit for 1918 was nearly \$1,000,000 under that of previous years, and the charges for interest and exchange increased more than \$400,000. Taxes were more than double those of the previous year, and a cut of \$500,000 was made in the amount written off for depreciation.

The chief difficulty experienced by the company, said Rionda, was the delay in the start of the campaign for the 1918-19 season, which was due to the delay in the start of the campaign for the 1918-19 season.

The program of August, 1918, for increasing the capacity of the mills was made at a favorable time, but by reason of the entry of the United States into the war, the great difficulties were encountered which which necessitated larger expenditures than had been anticipated.

The delay in the operation of the mills resulted in a production at the Lagunero estate of only 117,200 bags, against a forecast of nearly 200,000.

The cost of production per pound in 1918, according to the report, was 3.58 cents, against 3.12 cents in 1917 and 2.74 cents in 1916. The comparative earnings per pound for the same three years were 4.62 cents in 1918, 4.47 cents in 1917 and 4.12 cents in 1916.

TO LIQUIDATE COMPANY.

American Malt Stockholders Vote for Dissolution. The opposition to the plan to liquidate the American Malt Company, which had been expected would develop at the special meeting of stockholders, failed to materialize yesterday.

The action came in the form of a resolution presented by W. Forbes Morgan, chairman of the preferred stockholders' committee to approve the action of the board of directors, who had decided that it was advisable and for the benefit of the company that the company be dissolved forthwith.

Application was made at once to the Secretary of State of New Jersey for a final certificate of dissolution. This will take thirty days, at the end of which the members of the board of directors under the law will become liquidating trustees.

A. T. & T. OVERSUBSCRIPTION. Issue of \$65,000,000 Notes and Bonds in Heavy Demand. Announcement was made yesterday that the \$100,000,000 American Telephone and Telegraph notes and \$25,000,000 New York Telephone bonds have been heavily oversubscribed.

UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS.

Corporation Report for 1918 to Be Issued To-day. The United States Steel Corporation will issue to-day its report of unfilled orders on hand at the close of 1918.

In answer to inquiries yesterday E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, said that he would not get out for a week or ten days the price at which the 50,000 shares of common stock will be offered.

A large oversubscription nearly always has been characteristic of the subscription for the new issue of the corporation, and it was decided to let them complete the payments before making the offering of stock.

HIGH COSTS AFFECT PACKERS' BUSINESS

Swift & Co. Paid \$682,000,000 in 1918 to Raisers of Live Stock.

Special Despatch to The Sun. CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The effect of the extremely high prices of all commodities during the past year is reflected clearly in the annual report of Swift & Co., Chicago packers, issued at the annual meeting to-day.

The margin of profit on the meat department, according to the address of President J. Lawrence Swift at the meeting, was 2.04 per cent. on the turnover before paying taxes or interest on borrowed money.

The chief difficulty experienced by the company, said Rionda, was the delay in the start of the campaign for the 1918-19 season, which was due to the delay in the start of the campaign for the 1918-19 season.

The program of August, 1918, for increasing the capacity of the mills was made at a favorable time, but by reason of the entry of the United States into the war, the great difficulties were encountered which which necessitated larger expenditures than had been anticipated.

The delay in the operation of the mills resulted in a production at the Lagunero estate of only 117,200 bags, against a forecast of nearly 200,000.

The cost of production per pound in 1918, according to the report, was 3.58 cents, against 3.12 cents in 1917 and 2.74 cents in 1916.

The action came in the form of a resolution presented by W. Forbes Morgan, chairman of the preferred stockholders' committee to approve the action of the board of directors, who had decided that it was advisable and for the benefit of the company that the company be dissolved forthwith.

Application was made at once to the Secretary of State of New Jersey for a final certificate of dissolution. This will take thirty days, at the end of which the members of the board of directors under the law will become liquidating trustees.

TO AID MERCHANT MARINE.

Committee of Bankers Will Help Export Trade. Robert P. Modock, president of the American Bankers Association, announced yesterday the appointment of a committee of fifteen bankers to serve as a committee on merchant marine.

The committee appointed carries out the action of the American Bankers Association at the Chicago convention in which the association pledged itself to support by every means in its power the development of export trade.

Lewis E. Pierson, chairman, Irving National Bank, New York; Charles H. Babbin, president, Guaranty Trust Company, New York; John McLaughlin, vice-president, Mechanics and Metals National Bank, New York; Fred L. Kent, vice-president, Bankers Trust Company, New York; Daniel G. Wing, president, First National Bank, Boston; Arthur Reynolds, vice-president, Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago; William A. Law, president, First National Bank, Philadelphia; F. O. Watts, president, Third National Bank, St. Louis; Charles A. Hirsch, president, First Third National Bank, Cincinnati; Thomas H. McAdams, vice-president, Merchants National Bank, Richmond; John E. Bouden, Jr., president, Whitney-Central National Bank, New York; James J. Fagan, vice-president, Crocker National Bank, San Francisco; Robert N. Harper, president, District National Bank, Washington, D. C.; and John I. Hamilton, president, American Guaranty Company, Columbus.

New Royal Bank of Canada Stock. The Royal Bank of Canada will issue \$1,000,000 capital stock at \$100 to share holders of record of January 8. The bank will open branches at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

EARNINGS STATEMENTS. Public Utility. FORT WORTH POWER AND LIGHT. Twelve months gross, \$1,064,000. Net after taxes, \$693,100. Surplus after charges, \$250,000.

REMOVE EMBARGO ON CORN IMPORTS

War Trade Board Raises All the Restrictions Affecting Maize and Rice.

CORN BREAKS WILDLY Market Closes With Prices at Lowest of Day—Oats Also Tumble.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—All restrictions on the importation of maize and rice were lifted by a resolution of the War Trade Board at a meeting held here to-day.

Although a general rush to throw holdings of corn-oversold began right at the opening of business, it was not until the last hour that the weakness bordered on demoralization.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

Argentine is the chief country affected by the removal of the embargo on imports of corn. Large stores of corn are held in that country for export, it was said, and that soon may now be sent to the United States and also probably to the allied countries.

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

United States Government Bonds and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

The Chase National Bank of New York

At Close of Business December 31, 1918

ASSETS table with columns for Assets and values. Includes U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness, Bonds and Stocks, Customers' Liability Account, etc.

LIABILITIES table with columns for Liabilities and values. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, etc.

RESOURCES table with columns for Resources and values. Includes Loans and Discounts, Customers' Liability Under Acceptances, etc.

LIABILITIES table with columns for Liabilities and values. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, etc.

RESOURCES table with columns for Resources and values. Includes Loans and Discounts, Customers' Liability Under Acceptances, etc.

LIABILITIES table with columns for Liabilities and values. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, etc.

RESOURCES table with columns for Resources and values. Includes Loans and Discounts, Customers' Liability Under Acceptances, etc.

LIABILITIES table with columns for Liabilities and values. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, etc.

RESOURCES table with columns for Resources and values. Includes Loans and Discounts, Customers' Liability Under Acceptances, etc.

LIABILITIES table with columns for Liabilities and values. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, etc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. 115 Devonshire St. BOSTON. 17 Wall St. NEW YORK.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31, 1918.

RESOURCES table with columns for Resources and values. Includes Loans and Discounts, Customers' Liability Under Acceptances, etc.

LIABILITIES table with columns for Liabilities and values. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, etc.

RESOURCES table with columns for Resources and values. Includes Loans and Discounts, Customers' Liability Under Acceptances, etc.

LIABILITIES table with columns for Liabilities and values. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, etc.

RESOURCES table with columns for Resources and values. Includes Loans and Discounts, Customers' Liability Under Acceptances, etc.

LIABILITIES table with columns for Liabilities and values. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, etc.

RESOURCES table with columns for Resources and values. Includes Loans and Discounts, Customers' Liability Under Acceptances, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1810 THE MECHANICS AND METALS NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK 20 NASSAU STREET

Statement of Condition, December 31, 1918. RESOURCES table with columns for Resources and values.

LIABILITIES table with columns for Liabilities and values. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, etc.

RESOURCES table with columns for Resources and values. Includes Loans and Discounts, Customers' Liability Under Acceptances, etc.

LIABILITIES table with columns for Liabilities and values. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, etc.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES. Continued from Tenth Page. Table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, etc.

FINANCIAL NOTES. H. F. McConnell & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have issued a comprehensive review on important public utility corporation securities.

BUY EXCHANGE SEATS. Harold W. Cahart for \$25,000. The amount of the last previous was \$70,000.

BUY EXCHANGE SEATS. Harold W. Cahart for \$25,000. The amount of the last previous was \$70,000.

BUY EXCHANGE SEATS. Harold W. Cahart for \$25,000. The amount of the last previous was \$70,000.